

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

November 30, 1863—An Assault by the Army of the Potomac Upon the Confederates Under Lee, at Mine Run, Was Arrested Ten Minutes from the Time Set for Its Delivery—Strength of Lee's Line of Defense Halts the Federals and Gen. Meade Abandons His Plan of Attack.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)

Fifty years ago today an assault by the Army of the Potomac upon the Confederates under Lee, at Mine Run, Va., was arrested ten minutes from the time set for its delivery.

The order for the assault had been issued the night before, when Gen. G. K. Warren, of the Second Corps, commanding the left wing of the federal army, expressed confidence in his ability to storm successfully the portion of the Confederate line in front of his position.

Daylight had brought a change of opinion to Gen. Warren. Lee's line, though hastily constructed, presented such admirable strength that the Federal corps commander halted and sent word to Gen. Meade, the army's commander, that he would not risk the assault.

The situation was one of the most dramatic in the campaigns of the year of blood that were ending here. Had Gen. Meade learned of Gen. Warren's decision ten minutes later a co-operating assault that was to be delivered by the army's right wing, in aid of Warren's attack, would have been launched, and the whole battle line, seven miles long, would soon have been in the fury of attack.

To had on the very verge of a grand assault that had been carefully planned and acknowledged that the enemy was too strong to be attacked, was an act calling for moral strength. The world might misconstrue such a course.

Yet Gen. Meade, though sorely disappointed, endorsed Gen. Warren's view. Had the assault been delivered he would have abided by the result as one of the fortunes of war. It not being delivered, the time lost in the two general meetings for conference and discussing the situation, rendered the prospect of success hopeless. The enemy had been warned and had strengthened the threatened points.

Gen. Meade therefore reluctantly abandoned his plan of attack and with it his campaign. No greater tribute was paid to the ability of Gen. Lee in the course of the war than this.

Meade Promptly Met.

The Mine Run campaign, so-called, was undertaken by Gen. Meade with the hope of turning the position held by the Confederate army in its winter camp along the Rappahannock River. The right of that position was along a stream called Mine Run, which entered the river at right angles. The scene of operations was about twenty miles west of Fredericksburg.

Gen. Meade put his army in motion from the camp near Brandy Station, between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, on November 28, and crossing the lower ford of the Rapidan, had searched the country in front of the upper reaches of Mine Run on the afternoon of November 29. A few more miles of marching would have placed the Federal army in the rear of the Confederate right, with a good prospect of cutting Lee's army in two, for it was strung out for twenty-five miles in rear of the Rapidan. In order to secure a position in the rear of the Confederate right, with a good prospect of cutting Lee's army in two, for it was strung out for twenty-five miles in rear of the Rapidan. In order to secure a position in the rear of the Confederate right, with a good prospect of cutting Lee's army in two, for it was strung out for twenty-five miles in rear of the Rapidan.

But Lee, ever alert to danger, met this menace with such promptitude that before Gen. Meade could get his marching corps in hand at an appointed rendezvous—Robertson's Tavern, on the turnpike road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, which crossed Mine Run beyond the end of the Confederate position—Gen. Lee had changed front with his forces, had called up the troops in the rear, A. P. Hill's corps, and had rapidly extended his line of defense along Mine Run until it covered the roads Meade must pass in order to reach the country in which his army lay.

The Confederate line was drawn along a prominent ridge or series of heights, extending north and south for six or eight miles, then curving around to form a complete natural series of fortifications. Stretching immediately in the rear and on the flanks of the position was a dense forest of heavy hardwood timber, while some 1,200 yards in front of Mine Run, a stream of no great width, but difficult for infantry to cross, owing to its marshy banks and the dense undergrowth with which it was bordered.

The position taken up by Lee was described by Gen. Meade as "formidable." The skill of Lee had been freely drawn upon to make it so. The great Southern general is even at his best, while hastily preparing this line of defense.

Gen. Lee at His Best.

"It was Lee's good fortune to occupy the attitude of the party to be assailed," writes his biographer, J. E. Cooke. "He seemed to feel that he had nothing to fear, and was in excellent spirits, as were the men; an excellent description of Lee's state of mind."

Meade's First Plans Changed.

While it is true that Lee's promptness was a contributing cause in the defeat of Gen. Meade's plan, its effect in the result must be weighed equally with a

disarrangement of the earlier part of Meade's program.

His army was a day behind its schedule in reaching the vicinity of Mine Run. Had it been on time Gen. Lee could not have perfected his defensive line. Indeed he could have chosen to attack it.

Finding the line occupied, Gen. Meade had planned to carry it by a simultaneous attack upon both wings and the center. The left of the Confederate line was weak. Here Gen. John Sedgwick with the Fifth Corps was to attack. In the center the Third Corps, under Gen. William F. "Fitz" Porter, was to make a direct assault, while the right of Lee's position was to be attacked, and if possible turned, by the Second Corps and part of the Sixth, under Gen. Warren.

These matters had stood on the evening of November 23, when the Federal army was finally in position. After the plan had been adopted, Gen. Warren arrived at Gen. Meade's headquarters, and declared that on the Confederate right he could carry it before him. Indeed, he feared the enemy might leave the ground in the night.

Tomorrow! Tomorrow! Decides on Retreat from Knoxville.

(Copyright, 1913.)

ANACOSTIANS TO HEAR VIEWS ON TAX REFORM

District Fiscal Affairs to Be Discussed Before Randle Highlands Citizens' Association.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the Randle Highlands Citizens' Association was held last night at the home of Robert F. Bradbury, in Pennsylvania avenue, for the purpose of taking action in reference to having a speaker present at the next meeting to give information regarding the proposed tax reforms in the District.

A representative from the Tax Reform Association of the District will be invited to address the meeting. E. R. Snyder, president of the association, was designated to attend the meeting at the White House conference of civic workers tomorrow.

Anacostia Lodge No. 21, F. A. M., will hold its annual election of officers tomorrow night in the local Masonic Hall.

Miss Sarah Allen, of New York City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cornelia Allen.

Randolph Reichard, of Randle Highlands, has gone to Dover, Del., for a week.

Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd I. Franks have returned to the Government Hospital for the Insane, after an extended Western trip.

A special corporate communion of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, will take place this morning at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. William Oscar Rogers, jr., officiating.

Additional details are to be placed in Twining City. The walks are to be made on the north side of Railroad avenue, north from Pennsylvania avenue; front of lots 2 and 4, and on the south side of the same street, from the third street, to connect with the existing walk in front of lot 6. The walks are to be laid under the permit system, and one-half of the cost will be assessed against the abutting property.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Weigel have returned to their home in W. Street. The Minnesota Avenue Improvement Association soon will meet to discuss the methods of taxation in the District.

Motion Picture News

A daily feature of The Washington Herald is for the benefit of everybody interested in motion pictures.

Suggestions, comments, criticisms, inquiries and questions invited. Address communications to Motion Picture Editor, Washington Herald.

Little Anna Laughlin

of some seasons ago, and the misfortune to drop a pair of greenbacks on Fifth avenue the other day which differed her nearly \$200. Whether this was a hang-over from her vaudeville contracts or whether it was a result of the misfortune to drop a pair of greenbacks on Fifth avenue the other day which differed her nearly \$200.

Warren Halts the Assault.

The night of Nov. 29 was bitterly cold. Fires were not permitted. The men shivered in their blankets, while the pickets were changed every half hour, as there was danger of the sentries being overcome by the cold.

A significant note on the private soldier's view of the coming assault is afforded by a story that many of the men under Warren, looking in the early morning from the battle line across the valley of Mine Run, saw about writing their names and home addresses on pieces of paper, which they planned to throw into the air if they were made independently of Warren.

It would be thought that the Federal batteries on Lee's front opened promptly; but there was no response from the cannon in the direction of Warren's command.

Ten minutes before 9 o'clock Gen. Meade, anxiously listening for the battle roar to extend in Warren's direction, received a message from Warren, to the effect that "the position and strength of the enemy seem so formidable in my present front that I advise against making the attack here—the full light of the sun shows that I cannot succeed."

Meade considered the message "astounding." He had barely time to suspend Sedgwick's attack, which now could avail nothing, since he had not sufficient troops at hand with which to support it if it were made independently of Warren.

Holding four miles to Warren's position, in the hope that he might arrange a plan to make the two attacks in the afternoon, Gen. Meade reached Gen. Warren between 10 and 11. He found "his views were unchangeable, and that it was his decided opinion it was hopeless to make any attack."

Warren held firmly to his opinion, being willing to risk his reputation as a soldier upon it. Meade reluctantly accepted it as final, for he could now do little else. The enemy had been apprised by the artillery fire of the proposed attack on their left, and had strengthened the weak point in their line.

The army could not be pushed further around their right without abandoning the center, and that at this time of the year a storm might make such a course disastrous. Furthermore the troops had marched with their rations on their backs, and the wagons were back of the Rapidan.

Meade Accepts Consequences.

But for a prohibition imposed on him by Gen. in Chief Henry W. Halleck, Gen. Meade might have marched to Fredericksburg, and occupied the heights for which the army had twice fought in vain. Denied this, he could only turn back to his camp.

Rapidly and silently, in the biting winter weather, the Federals marched back to their camp along the Rappahannock, while the Confederates, cheered by the success in following the enemy, reoccupied their winter quarters along the Rapidan.

Gen. Meade stated in his report that but for the "unfortunate error of judgment" of Gen. Warren, in believing he could carry it before him, his original plan of assaulting the Confederate right would have been carried out. He believed it would have been successful.

"With a little more good fortune," he wrote his wife, he might have "met with brilliant success."

He believed his failure meant "complete personal ruin." "If I had thought there was any reasonable degree of probability of success (after Warren's change of mind), I would have attacked," he wrote. "I did not think so; on the contrary, I believed that it would result in a useless and criminal slaughter of brave men, and end result in serious disaster to the army."

FARMERS OPPOSE JOY-RIDERS' PLAN

Contest for Good Roads Takes an Interesting Angle.

BUSINESS VS. PLEASURE

Rural Residents Declare Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Not as Important as Welfare of Rural Residents.

"Joy riders" and "dirt road statesmen" are lining up against each other in the New Roads Committee of the House to decide which belief is to dictate the expenditure of possibly \$25,000,000 a year of Uncle Sam's money on good roads.

The Roads Committee was organized by the present House majority, Representative Shackleford of Missouri as its chairman, after its perogative had been restricted closely in an attempt to prevent the creation of another pork-barrel committee. It is empowered to recommend to the House that road improvements at the expense of the Federal government be authorized, such improvements to be appropriated for on the recommendations of the regular Appropriations Committee.

"Joy riders" is the name which has been given the group of road enthusiasts who want the government aid in the construction and maintenance of a system of national, ocean-to-ocean highways, perhaps \$20,000,000 in all.

"Dirt road statesmen" believe that government aid should be directed toward the small country road, with a view to connecting the terminals of other transportation highways—railways, canal and express—with rural communities.

According to the "dirt road statesmen," the "joy riders" march under a banner inscribed, "See America First." The "joy riders" charge their opponents with desiring a little more treasury "pork" for their districts. The ocean-to-ocean boulevard enthusiasts claim that a system of such highways would encourage States and counties through which they pass to build their local roads and maintain them in better shape. The other side declares that an improved system of general roads throughout the country, making the market more easily accessible to the farmer, and the farmer to the consumer, would be a long step in the fight against the high cost of living.

Chairman Shackleford is a "dirt road statesman," and it is safe to say that most of his committee are with him to some extent. Mr. Shackleford wants the government to aid good roads by paying from \$15 to \$25 per annum per mile for all State and county roads traversed by rural mail carriers, such roads are constructed and maintained up to specified standards of excellence.

Representative Proctor of Iowa, another member of the committee, favors this plan, which would involve the endorsement of the House last seen in the form of an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, passed the House and was knocked out of the bill by the Senate.

The "joy riders" of the committee, favor Federal aid through the sale of 5 per cent of all government grazing and agricultural land in the public lands States, the proceeds from such sales to be expended under certain supervision by a Federal officer, for the construction of good roads in the States in which the land was sold.

Chairman Shackleford calls his fight for "business roads."

Mr. Shackleford Talks.

"The 'business roads' class," he said, "believe that the proper roads we must keep in mind their functions and the relation which they bear to the general transportation system of the country; that as the harbor is the terminus of the shipping line, the railroad is the terminus of the railway, and the terminus of the highway is the terminus of the highway, and that it is an idle dream to think that trucks and automobiles will take the place of the railways in the long distance movement of freight or passengers."

Moreover, the "business roads" class does not believe that the proper functions of roads is to connect the antipodal oceans, nor the distant capitals of far-away States, but to make easy communication between the farms on one hand, and the towns and railway stations on the other; to the farmer the roads may market his crops at less expense, and the town dweller may get farm products more easily and at less cost. They therefore, favor a general system of rural roads, from the towns and railway stations out among the farms.

The "touring roads" advocates have two plans by one of which they hope to secure some high class "See America First" roads. Their favorite plan is to have the United States Government of the States, build and maintain a system of national roads. Failing in this, they hope to have the Federal government and the States jointly construct and maintain a limited number of excellent "across country" roads.

Mr. Charles Henry Davis, president of the National Highway Association, estimates that it will cost \$25,000,000 to build a system of 2,500 miles of roads to complete the proposed \$50,000,000 plan.

In offering Federal aid to good roads, Mr. Shackleford expects that administration of funds be left largely to State officers.

"Already some of the best administrative and engineering talent has been secured by State highway departments," said Mr. Shackleford. "Differences of climate, volume of traffic and available road material and road funds will require much variety in road construction and upkeep. These are problems for the States and their civil subdivisions. Roads are local affairs, and their control should remain with the States and the people in whose midst they are."

"Where the States construct and maintain roads of such degree of perfection as to supply the Federal government with highways over which to perform its functions with reasonable facility, then they should contribute to their upkeep. Of course the Federal government should see to it that it is not overreached in these expenditures. Congress should provide general standards of roads for which contribution would be made. The government would then protect itself by inspection and a refusal to make payment for any road falling below specified standards."

AMONG THE SOCIAL CLUBS.

D. A. R.

The November meeting of the Sarah Franklin Chapter, D. A. R., was held at the home of the treasurer, Mrs. C. R. Willett. The meeting was called to order by the regent, Mrs. M. A. Winter. The usual reports, showing the chapter in a prosperous condition, were then read. Several matters of minor importance were brought up and discussed.

A special request was made for the members to take an active interest in and to urge that steps be taken in the near future for the extension of street car transportation to Continental Hall. This was heartily indorsed.

The matter of placing a memorial pulpit in Broad Creek Church, Maryland, was brought up and a nice sum was donated for this purpose.

Another most interesting topic was discussed, that of beautifying the grounds around the D. A. R. building. A generous subscription was taken for this purpose.

The chapter then voted a monthly pledge toward the salary of a D. A. R. probation officer for the Juvenile Court from December 1 to July 1.

It was decided that the chapter would continue its educational work among the mountain children, and a goodly sum was pledged for this most worthy object. An interesting account of the good already accomplished through education among the mountain folk in Devils Fork, Tenn., was read by the historian, Mrs. Robert Hartman.

A most enjoyable social hour then followed, with refreshments served by the hostess, Mrs. Willett.

Livingston Manor, Chapter, D. A. R., met with Mrs. Lacey at the Porter, Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. Owing to the illness of the regent, the vice regent, Mrs. Casanova, presided. Three new members were admitted.

The roll call responses were "Self-made Men." The historian gave a report of the meeting of the District historic committee. Miss McIntosh read a paper on "Labor," and Mrs. Brumbaugh gave a talk on the child labor problem. A general discussion followed.

A social hour followed, during which refreshments were served by the hostess.

Ruth Brewster Chapter of the D. A. R., will give a benefit lecture in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club, on the evening of December 3. The lecture will be "The South Sea West," by C. J. Shackleford, of the Information Service, and will be illustrated with motion pictures and stereopticon views.

Capitol Hill Literary Society.

Friends and members of the Capitol Hill Literary Society gathered at the home of the second vice president, Miss Daisy Alwine, 701 Twelfth street, north, east on Monday evening and listened to an interesting literary and musical program that had been prepared for the occasion. The president, Mrs. Marion (Lulu) Walpole, called the society to order and presided over the business part of the evening. Afterward Miss Alwine was called to the chair and announced the program. The topic was a "Story Evening." Mrs. Blanche Beaton gave an interesting paper entitled "The Ways of a Prince," and Mrs. Mary E. Carr, J. E. Hart read a paper giving his experience at Christmas time during the civil war in the army. Mr. James Kent also made a short talk which was very interesting. Miss Tenison gave an interesting story.

The musical program included a piano solo by Mrs. E. V. Carr, vocal solo by Miss Hilda Weston, accompanied by Miss Katherine Lange, vocal solo by Miss Estelle Wilde, accompanied by Miss Lange, piano solo by Mrs. Aaron H. Frear, accompanied by Mrs. Frear.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Carr, 701 Hobart street northwest, on Monday evening, December 8, at 8 o'clock. The subject will be "An Evening With the Flax." A special program will be prepared for the occasion and special addresses will be delivered on the flag.

Holy Name Social Club.

St. Anthony's Holy Name Club, of Brookland, held its regular weekly meeting in the Brookland town hall last Tuesday night. The Holy Name Society of St. Anthony's parish was invited to hold their next meeting for the nomination of officers, in the club rooms.

A reception will be tendered by the club to the Rev. Thomas D. Williams, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, at their rooms on next Tuesday night. A program has been arranged for the occasion, and refreshments will be served. Leslie Hardestee was elected as a member.

The following members of the club were guests of the evening. Many good voices have been discovered, and a plan is on foot to organize a glee club from among the members of the club.

Young Willing Helpers' Club.

The Young Willing Helpers' Club met last week in their subscription, in the American Home Life Insurance building, Fifth and G streets northwest. The meeting was presided over by President Michael Cieschke.

The chairman of the outside entertainment committee reported that the entertainment given by the club was a social and financial success. The inside entertainment committee is beginning to make arrangements for the fifth annual anniversary party to be held in the near future.

Bethel Feinstein, James Witt, Michael Cieschke and Sophia Cieschke were appointed to purchase a basket of fruit and flowers and take them to a sick young man in the Tuberculosis Hospital. The following were admitted as members of the club: R. R. Nushultz, Henry Weinstein, Nathan Bachrach, and Oscar Dedek. After the meeting a musical and dancing program followed.

Nurse Proclaims Skin Cure

Myrtle Hahn Says D. D. D. Prescription Is Worth Rockefeller's Millions to Her.

"Ten years I suffered with eczema—three years of that time I could not appear in public. My entire body was covered with the disease. I could not sleep. I could not eat. I have at last found the great cure. D. D. D. My body is clean. If there were a million dollars in D. D. D. in the world and I had it, Mr. Rockefeller's millions could not buy the golden fluid."

Write Myrtle Hahn (in care Old Ladies' Home, Durham, N. C.) How about you?

For sale at O'Donnell's Drug Store, 301 F street northwest.

B. B. B. Prescription—For 15 years—the standard skin remedy

This New Illustrated Book For Every Reader

CERTIFICATE OF PRESENTATION

(THIS IS A BOOK)

PANAMA AND THE CANAL

PRESENTED BY THE

WASHINGTON HERALD, NOV. 29

AS EXPLAINED BELOW

See the Great Canal in Picture and Prose

Read How You May Have It Almost Free

Cut out the above coupon, and present it at this office with the expense amount heretofore set opposite the style selected (which covers the items of the cost of printing, express from the factory, checking, clerical and other necessary EXPENSE items), and receive your choice of these books:

PANAMA AND THE CANAL

This beautiful big volume is written by Willis J. Abbot, a writer of international renown, and is the acknowledged standard reference work of the Great Canal Zone. It is a splendid large book of almost 500 pages, 9x12 inches in size; printed from new type, large and clear, on special paper; bound in tropical red velvet cloth; title stamped in gold, with inlaid color panel; contains more than 600 magnificent illustrations, including beautiful pages reproduced from water color studies in color, that far surpass any work of a similar character. Call and see this beautiful book that would sell for \$4 under usual conditions, but which is presented to our readers for SIX of the above Certificates of consecutive dates, and only the Sent by Mail, Postage Paid, for \$1.39 and 6 Certificates.

PANAMA AND THE CANAL

Daguer type photo; text matter practically the same as the 2nd volume; bound in blue velvet cloth; contains only 100 photos; smaller, and the color plates are omitted. This book would sell at \$2 under usual conditions, but is presented to our readers for SIX of the above Certificates of consecutive dates, and only the Sent by Mail, Postage Paid, for 67 Cents and 6 Certificates.

THE HERALD PANAMA BOOK

IS NOW ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

ADAMS' NEWS DEPOT, W. B. HOLTZCLAW, 1015 Pa. Ave. N. W. ROLAND WALLACE, E. J. ERYN, 14th and Harvard Sts.